

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT

REPORT

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Figure 1 : The Former Jachynov Tobacco Factory
Figure 2 : Chart of the Bratrstvi Mine
Figure 3 : Chart of the Svornost Mine
Figure 4 : Chart of the Rownost Mine
Figure 5 : The Village of Potucky (Breitenbach)

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1. The Jachymov Mines: General Information

- a. The Jachymov mines are being operated under an independent firm, namely, the Jachymov Mines, National Establishment, but in reality they are a subdivision of the Czechoslovak Mines, National Establishment, with the Head Office located at Prague. The Czechoslovak Mines control all the mining in Bohemia and Moravia, and, to a certain extent, in Slovakia. The Czechoslovak Mines plenipotentiary for the Jachymov Mines is Ing. Kovar.
- b. The Jachymov Mines Directorate controls only the mining and search for deposits of uranium ore in Bohemia and Moravia. The mining of other mineral ores is controlled by the Pribram Mines, National Establishment.
- c. The Directorate Building (in Jachymov) is located next to the Town Hall below the church; it is a seventeenth century building which belonged to the former owners of the mines. In 1947 a group of buildings belonging to the former tobacco factory was adapted to the needs of the Mines and in January 1948 a substantial part of the Directorate offices was transferred there. Only sections of secondary importance, such as the Construction, remained in the old building.
- d. For the present, uranium ore is being mined only in the Jachymov District and - to a very limited extent - in the Nejdek District. It can hardly be expected that the mining of uranium ore deposits located outside the Jachymov District will be started within the near future, as there is a considerable shortage of workers and particularly of experienced technicians. It should be added, however, that all the information contained in this report was gathered [redacted] prior to the end of February 1948. 25X1

2. The Jachymov Mines Directorate

The Jachymov Mines Directorate is organized in the following manner:

Director General: Ing. Cmelak (until 25 February 1948 Ing. Hegner)
 Deputy Directors: Ing. Zalud; Ing. Kazimour
 Technical Directors: Ing. Vismakov (Russian)
 Ing. Hrib (Russian)
 Directorate Council: Chairman: Name not given
 Vice Chairman: Mr. Jezek

Sections:

- 1) Personnel: Chief: Jadr. Smalicky-Steiner
- 2) Security: Chief: A Czechoslovak Army major (name not given)
 Deputy Chief: Kocian (Army officer, rank not given)
 Chief of Workers' Militia: Lt. Koryma
- 3) Planning: Chief: Ing. Kazimour
- 4) Mechanical (Engineering):
 Chiefs: Ing. Hulva and a Russian engineer (name not given)
- 5) Electrical (Engineering):
 Chiefs: Ing. Parma and a Russian engineer (name not given)

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- 6) Mine Inspection: Chief: Name not given
- 7) Construction: Chief: Name not given
- 8) Materiel Procurement: Chief: Name not given (This Section was headed by Aczel until his death)
- 9) Accounting and Disbursement: Chief: Name not given (until 25 February 1948 this section was headed by Kopacek and Placatka)
- 10) Surveying: Chief: Name not given
- 11) Social: Chief: Frantisek Vacik
- 12) Transportation: Chief: Jiri (George) Povolny
- 13) Control: Chief: Mr. Cablik

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[redacted] because of the very rapid growth of the establishment he could not familiarize himself with the organization of some of the Sections.)

3. Description of the Former Tobacco Factory Area (See attached Fig. No. 1)

- a. The main building, No. 1, is U-shaped and has four stories. The two lower floors are taken up by administrative offices; on the two upper floors are the living quarters of the leading staff members and Russian officers and engineers who work either in the same building or in some of the other buildings within the area. The Sections maintaining a direct contact with employees or visitors are located on the first floor (Personnel, Security, Social and other Sections); on the second floor are located the Planning, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering Sections and administrative offices of the Directorate.
- b. Building No. 2 is a one-story mess hall serving also as a place for mass "enlightenment" gatherings and social events of the community.
- c. Building No. 3 has two stories. On the first floor there is a radio repair shop, on the second a paint shop and the pay office of the central workshops.
- d. On the lower floor of Building No. 4 there is a locksmith's shop and a vulcanization room, on the upper floor an electric shop and a carpenter shop.
- e. No. 5 on the attached chart shows the location of the laboratories. Building No. 5 - as well as the adjacent No. 6 - is a one-story building. In No. 6 there is a petrographic sampling room, a health research institute, and the research projects administrative office.
- f. No. 7 is a mill for grinding ore samples for the laboratories.
- g. Building No. 8 contains the forge of the central workshops and garages (about 10 stalls) for the personal cars of the Directorate staff members.
- h. No. 9 is a low one-story wooden barrack in which the coarser materials are stored.
- i. In No. 10 (former fire station) which, too, is a one-story building, an automobile repair shop is now located.

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- j. Building No. 11 (former tobacco storage) has three stories. The first one serves as a storage place for durable food articles and electrical supplies; the second floor has not been adapted to any use yet; the offices of the Experimental and Research Enterprises Administration are located on the third floor.
- k. No. 12 is a one-story building with a chimney approximately 15 meters high. This is the boiler room of the central heating system for the entire establishment.
- l. Building No. 13 is a warehouse adjacent to a railhead, used for loading and unloading goods and materials.
- m. No. 14 (former gate-keeper's booth) is now the office and supply room of the garage manager.
- n. No. 15 designates the location of a newly built (1947) electric transformer station (100 KW) supplying the entire establishment.
- o. No. 16 is a three-story building. On the first floor there is a school for the Russian children, on the second the Russian laboratories, and on the third the Russian living quarters.
- p. In Building No. 17 which, too, is three stories high, are located the living quarters of the Russian engineers and geophysicists.

4. Organization of the Mines

From the technical viewpoint, the Jachymov Mines are divided into individual, independent enterprises or mines. Every enterprise or mine is headed by a responsible manager or supervisor to whom the necessary staff of technical and administrative officers has been assigned. On the basis of their size (area and the number of employees) and productivity, the mines and enterprises may be classified as follows:

- a. Bratrstvi (Brotherhood) Mine, formerly Edelheitstollen
- b. Svornost (Concord) Mine
- c. Rovnost (Equality) Mine, formerly Wernerschacht
- d. Elias Mine
- e. Potucky-Sejfy Mine (formerly Breitenbachseifen)
- f. Abertamy Mines
- g. Research (new deposits, surveying etc.) and Mining Administration
- h. Ore Processing
- i. Central Workshops and Garages
- j. Central Stores and Warehouses

5. Brief Description of the Bratrstvi Mine (See attached Fig. No. 2)a. Buildings

- 1) Building No. 1 is two stories high. On the lower floor are located the offices controlling the amount of ore mined, on the upper floor the mine administration offices.

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- 2) No. 2 also has two stories. On the lower floor are the living quarters of two mine technicians. The upper floor is taken up by the living quarters of the Manager. The adjacent building No. 3 is a storage for personal belongings of the occupants of building No. 2.
 - 3) No. 4 shows the location of workshops.
 - 4) No. 5 contains the mine office, the registry, showers, a locker room, and a (miner's) lamp room.
 - 5) No. 6 is the control house where the outgoing (processed) ore is examined to see whether it contains any radioactive material.
 - 6) Building No. 7 contains a forge, carpenter shop, and storage space for coarser materials.
 - 7) No. 8 is the gate-keeper's booth.
 - 8) Nos. 9 and 11 designate the location of ore storage dumps.
 - 9) Building No. 10 is the ore processing and shipping room.
- b. The Bratrstvi (Brotherhood) Mine is one of the oldest in the vicinity. It is located in a valley sloping up from the downtown (spa) section of the town in the north-easterly direction from the Hotel Praha, approximately 2 km beyond the former tobacco factory.
 - c. The mine itself is invulnerable (from the air) because the shaft is located 200 to 300 meters from the entrance; the entrance to the shaft proper and the engine room is protected by a ceiling of rock 100 meters thick.
 - d. The exploitation of the mine is very rational. The mine reaches the depth of 500 meters and the area (or space) of the mine is very large. The shafts have been dug especially in the easterly and southerly directions under the Klinovec Massif. The size of the area covered by the mine is illustrated by the fact that the underground passage in the southerly direction under the Sucha Mountain (formerly Durnberg) is 2 km long.
 - e. As the mining pits are located deep underground, this mine, unlike the others, is not flooded during the spring thawing period or during heavy rains. The ore is comparatively clear and fairly hard and contains a good deal of pitchblende (Czech: smolinec). The contents of pure metal amount to 2 - 7%. From time to time a vein is hit whose ore contains a considerably higher percentage of pure metal (up to 20%).
 - f. Electric power is supplied by the Ostrov-Jachymov branch of the Western Bohemia Electric Power Plants (Zapadoceske elektrarny), (electric potential 22,000 V). A transformer station (100KW) has been built at the mine.
 - g. The mining machine (sic) is electrically operated (alternating current, 380V) and has been adapted to mining at a depth of 700 meters.
 - h. The manual mining machines are driven by 3 electrical compressors with a total intake of 40 m³ of air per minute.

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- i. In this mine, air drill hammers of easily obtainable types are used exclusively; the older ones are of German origin, ("Flottmann" and "Demag"), the newer ones are of Czechoslovak origin ("Vitkovice").
- j. The drilling in the pits is invariably accompanied by water ablutions (sic) in order to prevent the ore-dust from rising in the air and thus to check the spreading of so-called Jachymov miners' disease. (Washington Comment: The terms "ablutions" here may mean pumping water into the drill hole to wet any dust before it emerges from the opening and to cool the drill, a common operation.) The drills have a caliber of 3236 millimeters so that sticks of the explosive "Dynamon" (base diameter 30mm, length 150mm) may easily be inserted in the holes. The explosive charges are set off either by a primer cord or electrically.
- k. As can be seen from the attached chart of the Bratrstvi Mine (Fig. No. 2), a dump for explosives is located next to the pile of processed ore. This dump has a capacity of 20 tons; it is the central dump for all the mines of the Jachymov Directorate.
- 25X1 l. At the Bratrstvi Mine there are, [redacted] about 600 civilian employees. This number includes the miners, technicians, office staff etc.; it further includes 150 German specialists and approximately 50 Russian miners and office workers. In addition to the above number, the Mine employs about 400 German PWs. In the adjacent PW camp, however, there are approximately 1,000 internees. The remaining 600 are used as laborers in the central workshops and warehouses, as miners in other mines in the vicinity, as hands at the railroad station for loading and unloading, etc. The German PWs in the camp and while working on the surface are guarded by the Workers' Militia. While working outside the area of the Bratrstvi Mine they are guarded by the SNB.
- m. The Workers' Militia are armed with Maulicher rifles, model 95.
- 25X1 n. [redacted] the monthly output of the mine fluctuates between 140 and 200 tons.
- o. Up to 25 February 1948, Mr. Levy was the Mine Manager. He is an expert and a good organizer and is well acquainted with the local conditions. Being a member of the Czech National Socialist Party he was suspended 25 February 1948 and around 6 March 1948 was given three days to move out of the Jachymov District. Levy's present place of residence is not known to Source.
- p. The unofficial technical manager of the Bratrstvi Mine is a Russian mine engineer whose staff consists of 2 Russian geologists and 7 Russian technicians.
- q. The road leading to Bozi Dar past the establishment is closed to civilian traffic. Loitering in the vicinity of the Mine or taking pictures is severely punished by administrative courts (District Political Administration) or by the Regional Court of Justice on the basis of the Act Concerning the Security of the Republic.
- r. Today the formal management of the Bratrstvi Mine is in the hands of a mine engineer (who has a German name), but the technical management has passed completely in to the hands of the Russians. As a consequence, the output has probably increased considerably at the expense of regularity. Manager Levy kept a number of reserve shafts idle against the time when the veins which were being exploited should run out. After his dismissal all known deposits were tapped and it may be expected that a sharp drop in output will occur when the present veins are exhausted.

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6. The Svornost (Concord) Mine (See attached Fig. No. 3)

- a. No. 1 designates the location of the mine building with the (mining) tower. Building No. 2 contains the offices of the mine administration. In No. 3 the mining machine is located. The adjacent No. 4 is the engine room for the compressor. No. 5 is a transformer station. Building No. 6 contains workshops. No. 7 is a two-story building which serves as living quarters for some members of the office staff. In No. 8 there is a warehouse and storage space for fuels and oils. Nos. 9, 10, and 11 are the living quarters of the Directorate staff members and employees. No. 12 is the former Mine Directorate building. No. 13 is a wooden barracks, and annex of the Directorate. No. 14, the former Normal School building, is now taken up by bachelors' quarters and a mess hall. No. 15 is an annex of the Directorate.
- b. The Svornost Mine is the second oldest mine in Jachymov. It is located in the upper section of the town, above the Town Hall and the church on a little plateau of the southwestern slope. The buildings belonging to the Mine are comparatively new, having been built within the last 20 years (or at least repaired within that period). The building above the mine pit faces the church; on its front wall there is a golden emblem (God's eye or a sparkling precious stone) in a triangle whose base is 1.5 m long. This building has a mining tower (about 10 m high) with 2 windlasses covered by a little roof.
- c. The pit is about 600m deep, has many levels, and is well equipped. In the last few years the output of this mine has been very low as only passageways along the veins have been cut; last year the ore deposits were tapped again but only in certain sections of the mine as this mine is the only source of radio-therapeutic water used in the Jachymov spas. The water is drawn up from the lower levels into a large tank on the eighth level and from there channeled by a pipeline to the mouth of the passageway in the neighborhood of Hotel Praha (formerly Hotel Miracle).
- d. The labor force of the Svornost Mine consists approximately of 300 men including 100 German specialists and some 15 Russian miners. In addition to these there were about 200 German PWs assigned to work here; their number has now increased by 100 or 150.
- e. The technical staff of the Mine consists of one Technical Manager, 7 Czech and 3 Russian technical employees, 2 machinists, and 4 inspectors (supervisors). The administrative work is done by 3 office workers.
- f. The output of the mine (after the re-opening of some untapped deposits prior to February 1948) fluctuated between 20 and 30 tons monthly with a tendency to rise. The pure metal content fluctuated between 1 and 5%.
- g. The Technical Manager of the Mine, Prokes, a member of the Czech Socialist Party and the Czechoslovak Legion in Russia during the First World War, was dismissed from his post after February 1948, and replaced by Vaclav Archman, a Communist without any education or qualification.
- h. Adjacent to the Mine there is an oil and fuel dump for the entire Jachymov Mine Directorate. (For the exact location of the dump see the attached Fig. No. 3.)
- i. The technical equipment of the mine consists of the following: a mining machine, electrically operated (alternating current) and suitable for mining at a depth of 700 meters; 3 electrically driven compressors having

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an intake of 20 m³ of air per minute (manufactured by the Vitkovice Iron Works); 2 transformers (50 and 30 KW); a machine for sharpening the drills of the pneumatic drilling machines, American made and delivered by the UNRRA; and hand operated mining machines of the same type as those used in the Bratstvi Mine.

- j. The mine suffered a little calamity at the beginning of this year: the bottom level was completely flooded and the State spas (therapeutic baths) were put out of business for two months.
- k. The Svornost Mine is connected by an underground passageway with the adjacent Rovnost (Equality) Mine.
- l. The Mine and the PW camp are guarded by the SNB; at the entrance to the mine building there is a member of the Workers' Militia, armed with a rifle, who checks the identity cards of persons entering the building.

7. The Rovnost (Equality) Mine (See Fig. No. 4)

- a. Building No. 1 is the mine building with a tower (about 14 m high). The adjacent building No. 2 comprises the offices, registry, a miner's lamp room, showers, and a locker room. In No. 3 there is installed the mining machine and the compressor. Nos. 4 and 5 designate the location of the workshops, the preliminary ore processing room, and the ore storage space. No. 6 is the gate-keeper's booth. No. 7 is a wooden barracks in which there is a storage room and administrative offices. No. 8 is a storage space for coarser materials.
- b. The Rovnost Mine is located about 4 km from the town of Jachymov in the southwesterly direction on a hill beyond Nove Mesto. From the technical standpoint this is the best equipped mine in the Jachymov area. It supplies the best quality of pitchblende (smolinec); occasional deposits contain as much as 22% of pure metal. The average content of pure metal fluctuates between 2 and 7% . The average output of ore is about 150 tons a month.
- c. From 1945 until the first half of 1947 the Rovnost Mine was under the management of Vaclav Hosta, who was highly qualified for his job; in 1947 he was replaced by Ing. Stejskal, a Communist. Hosta became manager of a small, recently reopened mine (Elias) but even in this position he is subordinate to Ing. Stejskal.
- d. Ing. Stejskal has a staff consisting of 1 Russian engineer, 7 Czech and 3 Russian mine technicians, 2 machinists, and 5 Czech inspectors (supervisors). In addition to these, there are 4 Czech administrative officers and 3 Russian employees.
- e. The labor force comprises about 400 civilians including a few Russian miners and about 120 German specialists. There were about 350 German PWs up to September 1947, at which time their number was increased by 150. The PW camp is located within the area of the mine and is guarded by approximately 30 members of the SNB.
- f. Civilian personnel are checked at the entrance gate by members of the Workers' Militia.

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g.

There is a preliminary ore processing shop within the area. The ore is classified into two groups: the pure vein material constitutes the so-called extra (sic) class; the ore found outside the veins (but still containing from 0.25 to 1.5% of metal) forms the second group.

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- h. The mine has all the advantages of a well set up enterprise except that it is difficult to get to in wintertime. The entrance to the mine is situated 1,000 meters above sea level; in approaching the mine it is necessary to ascend 300 meters within a comparatively short distance.
- i. All transportation of materials from the town to the mine, transportation of personnel, and transporting of the ore to the Bratrstvi Mine (for processing) is done by large trucks with powerful motors.

8. The Elias Mine

- a. The Elias Mine is located in a valley between the Rovnost Mine and the settlement of Werlsberg, about 2.5 km northwest of the Rovnost Mine. The mine was reopened after the liberation of Czechoslovakia in 1945. The entire surface plant, including the preliminary processing building, is built of wood. The pit reaches a depth of 200 meters and is connected by a passageway with the Rovnost Mine.
- b. The ore here is of the same quality as that found in the Rovnost Mine and the deposits are about equally rich.
- c. Until the end of November 1947, the above mentioned Mr. Hosta was the mine manager. However, as he was considered politically unreliable (he belonged to the Czech National Socialist Party), he was accused of sabotage, of an attempt at treason (divulging State secrets), and of collaboration with the Germans, was suspended, long investigated by the State Security organs and by the Regional Court of Justice in CHEB, and sent out of Jachymov with the first group of Germans who had to leave the district (following a Czechoslovak Government order). After February 1948, a warrant of arrest was issued against him (and against Ing. Hegner, the former Director General of the Jachymov Mines Directorate).
- d. The labor force of this mine comprises about 180 civilians including 40 German specialists; in addition to these, there are about 200 German PWs working in the mine.
- e. The staff consists of a Czech manager, one Russian engineer, 6 mine supervisors (inspectors) and a Russian (woman) engineer-geologist who is in charge of the ore processing room. The output of the mine amounts to 50 tons of high quality ore per month.
- f. The old pile of processed (refuse) ore, amounting to about 100 m³, which had lain here since the time of the previous operation of the mine was transported during the summer of 1947 to the processing plant at the Bratrstvi Mine as it contained a comparatively large quantity of radioactive material.
- g. About 300 meters east of the Elias Mine a old pit, formerly deserted, was reopened. This pit, dug in the northwesterly direction (under the settlement of Werlsberg) is very promising as far as radioactivity is concerned. The ore mined here will probably be routed to the Elias Mine for processing; technically and administratively this pit will probably be attached to the Elias Mine.

9. The Inspectorate of the Western Section

- a. The mines and pits within the area of the villages of Potucky (formerly Breitenbach), Seffy (Seifen), and Abertamy, which have been reopened

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recently, are organized into the so-called Inspectorate of the Western Section (of the district). This Inspectorate is an organizational superstructure of 3 establishments, namely: The Potucký Mines Administration, The Sejfý Mines Administration, and The Abertamy Mines Administration.

- b. The post of Chief of the Inspectorate is held by Counsellor Ing. Perina, who at the same time is the manager of the Potucký (Breitenbach) Mines. (The village of Potucký is the seat of the Inspectorate.) Up to the end of 1947 the organization of the Inspectorate was not completed. (This refers to equipment as well as administration.) The Chief of the Inspectorate has at his disposal 3 Russian engineers and 2 Russian - so-called - instructors who, according to rumors, are MVD officers.
- c. The offices of the Inspectorate are located in the village of Potucký (accounting office, pay office, storage of materials, central workshops, and the oil and fuel dump). The offices of the Potucký Mines Administration and the offices of the Russian experts are also located here. The choice of the Inspectorate seat is temporary as, for example, the village of Abertamy is 13 km distant and the best choice would probably be Horní Blatná (formerly Platten) which is 5-6 km distant from any of the 3 Mines.
- d. No. 1 on the attached Fig. No. 5 is the Administration Building of the Inspectorate of the Mine Potucký. No. 2 is the village office and living quarters of the Inspector. No. 3 designates the location of the Mine "May 1st". No. 4 is the bachelors' quarters, No. 5 the office building, No. 6 Mine No. I with its engine room. No. 7 is the SNB guard room, No. 8 pit No. II. No. 9 (the former foundry) now comprises the workshops, store rooms, the engine room, and a transformer station. In No. 10 are located the living quarters of the SNB members and their mess hall. No. 11 is a German PW barracks. Nos. 12 and 13 mark the location of pits Nos. III and IV. Nos. 14 and 15 are the living quarters of the Russian experts. In No. 16 there are the living quarters of office employees. No. 17 is an inn, and No. 18 the office of the customs authorities whose guard booth is located across the street.
- e. The workshops, storage buildings, barracks of the German PWs and of the SNB guards, the mess hall, transformer station and the compressor room are located in the former foundry of the firm "Frey", a well organized establishment which was liquidated in 1945.

10. The Potucký (Breitenbach) Mines Administration

- a. The Potucký Mines Administration includes, in the first place, 5 old recently reopened mines designated as Mine "May 1st", Mine No. I, II, III, and IV.
- b. All mining establishments in this area (where silver was formerly mined) have been deserted for 100 years or more. It is by the degree of radioactivity of the piles of processed (refuse) ore which have lain here for many decades (since the days of the previous operation of the mines) that the advisability of opening a given pit is judged.
- c. So far, the work at the "May 1st" Mine has progressed the farthest. The Mine is situated close to the road from Potucký to Horní Blatná. Facing the road there is a horizontal drift which, about 60 meters from its mouth, is connected with the surface by a vertical pit. The pit is about 20 meters deep. In the third quarter of 1947 an explosives dump was set up in the mine and 4 vein drifts were cut. In September 1947 two of the drifts started supplying ore.

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- d. Up to the beginning of the 4th quarter of 1947, three levels of the mine had been reopened. Between the 1st and the 2nd level there is a slanting passageway approximately 40 m long. The 2nd and 3rd levels are connected by a vertical shaft 30 m long. The passageway and the shaft are not continuous, that is, each is located in a different section of the mine.
- e. By now, the 4th level has probably been drained of water and ore is being mined on the 2nd and 3rd levels. By the end of 1947 the output of the mine had reached 20 tons a month. The remaining four pits (Nos. I, II, III and IV) suffer from frequent floods and as they had been deserted for a very long time they will have to be cleared of deposits of mud. Up to the time of Source's departure pits Nos. I and II were accessible to a depth of 90 meters. A mining tower was constructed above pit No. I in 1945 and a mining machine installed; this machine, however, was not complete at the time of delivery. It was designed for mining to the depth of 300 meters but can be adapted to lower depth. Before the mining tower was built the walls of the pit had been reinforced by concrete down to the depth of 20 meters, where the solid rock starts. Pit No. 1 will probably become the main mining pit (also for No. II and "May 1st").
- f. The labor force of the Potucký Mine consists of about 120 civilian workers, including 10 German specialists, and 300 German prisoners of war. The technical staff consists of 3 Russians, 5 Czechs, and 2 (Czech) machinists. The administrative work for the entire district is being done by 5 administrative officers.
- g. Up to 20 September 1947, this establishment drew electric power (10,000 V) from Germany. On that date, a new electric power line from Horní Blatná was completed (22,000 V and 100 KW) and a transformer station (220-380 V) was built. The electric power installations were planned and constructed with the view of the scale of future operations of the mines. At present, all electric power for industrial needs of this area is furnished by the Western Bohemia Electric Power Plants; private homes, however, are still being supplied from Germany.
- h. The present capacity of compressors at the Potucký Mines is about 30 m³ of air per minute; the actual consumption fluctuates between 8 and 12 m³ per minute. There are 3 compressors here, 2 made by the Vitkovice Works, 1 delivered by UNRRA. The machine shop is equipped with a lathe (Wolman, 2,000 mm) and a drill sharpening machine made in the U.S.A. and supplied by UNRRA. The mining machine at pit No. 1 is old and was brought here from the Tesin area (from the mine Sucha in Horní Sucha). The mining tower was brought here from mine No. II in Sauerzack (District of Nefdek).
- i. The remaining 4 pits are equipped only with temporary windlasses hauling buckets whose volume is about 0.25 to 0.50 m³.
- j. All five mines at Potucký are located in the immediate vicinity of the German (Saxony) border. Underground they are connected by passageways with the mines in Saxony. In Johann-Georgenstadt, on the German side, about 200 meters from the border there is an uranium ore mine where operations are conducted on a large scale. Source states that drilling and explosions could be clearly heard in the mines on the Czechoslovak side; it was believed that the German mine extended underground into the Czechoslovak territory. Judging by what he has heard Source estimates that there were about 3,000 workers employed in the German mine, where the leading posts and security services are

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completely in the hands of the Russians. The Russian experts employed in the establishment on the Czechoslovak side were visited from time to time by Russian Army officers. From the Czechoslovak side, however, only two so-called instructors (Russian) were allowed to cross the border freely, which - Source adds - is a strong indication that they were MVD agents.

11. The Seify (Seifen) Mines Administration

- a. This establishment, too, consists of old deserted mines which are being reopened now. The main pit, where mining has been going on since 15 May 1947, is called "Stesti s Radosti" (German: Glück Freude - Happiness with Joy). The entrance to this pit is located between the villages of Seify and Zwittermühl about 40 meters off the road. The passageway from the entrance to the pit is about 500 meters long and is cut approximately in the northerly direction. The pit, which at the level of the passageway is about 50 meters deep, reaches a depth of 160 meters and has five levels. Mining was started and discontinued here several times in the past. The mine has lain idle for about 30 years, but this is the first time that uranium has been mined here; formerly it was mostly silver, zinc, copper, and other metallic ores that were mined at Seify.
- b. A good deal of preparatory work has been done here. There is, for example, a drift alongside the Jachymov vein extending about 1,600 meters in an easterly direction. Drifts along other veins, too, have been cut to a reasonable distance. Not all the veins, however, are radioactive.
- c. In May 1947 (when the mining was started) it was expected that the monthly output would be approximately 20 tons. The output has been increasing from month to month, however, and today, in Source's estimation, it exceeds 50 tons a month. The content of pure metal fluctuates between 0.25 and 5% with occasional deposits containing up to 7% of pure metal.
- d. The drilling is done by compressed air (pressure: 6 atm.) and is combined with water abutions (sic) as in the other mines. Electric power is supplied by a power line leading from Hnebeona and extending as far as the "Bozi Pozehanni" (God's Blessing) Mine located above Zwittermühl. The length of the power line is approximately 6 km. There is a transformer station. The mining machine, driven electrically, is designed for a depth of 200 meters. Next to the mining machine there are two high-speed electrically driven compressors (Vitkovice), each having an output of 8 m³ per minute. Further installations at the mine include a small workshop, a storage space for material and spare parts, and an explosive dump whose capacity is 50 q (metric cents).
- e. The technical staff consists of the following persons: Ing. Litvinov (Russian), Ing. Zubov (Russian), Ing. Pihyr (Czech), 2 foreman and 3 supervisors (Czech), and 3 Russian inspectors; in addition to these there are 2 German explosives experts, 3 administrative employees, and the processing room manager (Jurenka, Czech).
- f. The labor force consists of 130 civilians including 10 German specialists and 250 German PWs. At the time of Source's departure billets were being prepared for Russian miners who were to arrive with their families. The PW camp and the barracks of the SNB guard unit (about 35 strong) are located in Zwittermühl, approximately 2 km from the mine.

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- g. The following old mines belonging to the same establishment (Sejfy Mines Administration) are being reopened or searched for ore deposits:
- 1) The Prokop tunnel, located about 600 meters east of the pit "Happiness with Joy"; it is open and passable for the length of 500 meters; radioactivity good.
 - 2) Within the area of the village Myslivny two old tunnels, called Aller Sellen in old records, were reopened. They are passable for the distance of 600 meters and (one being cut directly above the other) they are connected by a slanting passageway. This mine has been deserted for 100 years. Its radioactivity has recently been established as being of a high degree.
 - 3) Within the area of the village of Zwittermuhl, near the main road, the gangway of the "Sv. Trojice" (Holy Trinity) Mine has been cleared for a distance of 500 meters. The radioactivity of the deposits has been ascertained. At the time of Source's departure, two other mines were being reopened in this area: Bozi Pomezni (God's Blessing) and Viliam (Williamschacht).
- h. In addition to these mines there are in the vicinity many other old, deserted mines containing radioactive materials; these will be gradually reopened. Between the villages of Zwittermuhl and Breitenbac at the foot of the slope on the right side of the road there is a spring reportedly containing 100% more radon (radioactive gas) units than the Jachymov radiotherapeutic water. The water flows into the Cerny Potok (Black Creek) unutilized.

12. The Abertamy Mines Administration

Within the town limits of Abertamy, too, old mines are being reopened. [redacted] operations were started on three tunnels and two pits: One tunnel was reopened east from the center of the town about 800 meters from the main (Abertamy-Jachymov) road; another under the road about 500 meters from the town; and still another 500 meters from the second one between the road and the town swimming pool. One old pit about 1 km west of the town square and another one about 300 meters south of it were reopened. A transformer station (output 50 KW) was built near the first pit. The radioactivity of the deposits has been established but [redacted]

[redacted] The labor force consists of about 80 civilians and 100 German prisoners of war. The technical staff comprises 1 Russian and 1 Czech engineer, 3 Czech and 1 Russian technical officers and 2 administrative employees. The PW camp and SNB guard billets are located in the former glove factory on the northern edge of the town near the town swimming pool.

13. Experimental and Research Enterprises

- a. The Experimental and Research Enterprises Administration is in charge of all experimental and research projects involving radioactive minerals within the entire territory of Bohemia and Moravia. Its head office is located in the former Jachymov tobacco factory.
- b. The technical director of experimental and research enterprises is Director Ing. Zalud (Czech). The Czechoslovak Law of the Mines states specifically that only a Czechoslovak citizen of Czech or Slovak nationality may hold the post of a mine director. The law further states that wherever possible such posts shall

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that wherever possible such posts should be assigned to Czechoslovak Army officers having the necessary technical training. The real (technical) chief of the experimental and research enterprises, [redacted] was Dr. Ing. Voroncov (Russian) who was later (in summer 1947) recalled to Moscow. [redacted]

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[redacted]
he held.) Ing. Hrib (Russian: Grib) is the finance and materiel director of the enterprises.

- c. It is clear that the experimental and research enterprises are exclusively in the hands of the Russians. All geologists, geophysicists, and chemists came from Russia. There are about 30 Russian engineers (both men and women) in this sector of the Jachymov establishment, and even the chief of the accounting section, the warehouse manager, and the surveyors are Russian. Only subordinate executive posts are held by Czechs such as Ings. Cernik, Ostatek, Dostal, and Hlinka.
- d. The Experimental and Research Enterprises Administration is completely independent financially. Purchases of machines, materials etc. are conducted independently of the Jachymov Mines Directorate provided they have been approved by the Russian chiefs. Messrs. Plhak and Navratil are in charge of the Procurement Section. The reasons for this arrangement were obvious from the store of supplies available only to the Russians; these included such items as watches, scout tents, drawing apparatus, slide rules, office supplies, surveying apparatus, leather and rubber shoes, work clothing, raincoats, soap, towels, etc.
- e. The Administration has two primary functions: 1) To ascertain the radioactivity of old, deserted mines and to equip them with all the necessary machinery so that they can be put in operation; 2) to search for new radioactive deposits. Once a new mine has been put on an operating basis it comes under the jurisdiction of the Jachymov Mines Directorate. (The experimental mining described here covers the period up to the end of the fourth quarter of 1947.)
- f. Within the town limits of Jachymov experimental mining was done in the heading called Marie Antoinette under the Radium Palace Hotel in the western slope towards the road between Jachymov and Horni Brand. The heading was cleared for the distance of 500 meters in the direction of the Rovnost and Svornost Mines; opening of three additional headings in the same direction was being prepared. In back of the former tobacco factory in the direction of the Bratrstvi Mine at the point where the valley leading to the ski jump branches off, some experimental drilling was done. At the end of the valley behind the Bratrstvi Mine under Bozi Dar, an old heading was reopened and cleared for the distance of 700 meters.
- g. Within the town limits of Vojprty, four headings were reopened but they were deserted again by the end of 1947 and the search was shifted to the area of Smideberg, Medenec, and Proseknice.

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- h. In Horni Slavkovec two pits were opened; today they are probably organized as independent establishments (i.e. have been transferred to the Jachymov Mines Administration) and are already producing ore. [redacted] a transformer station was being built there. The pits were under the supervision of a Czech and a Russian engineer who had at their disposal a staff of several technicians. The number of civilians employed there is unknown to Source; there were about 100 German prisoners of war working on the premises.
- i. Experimental mining was further conducted in the following localities: around Kraslice, in the vicinity of Hora Svate Kateriny (St. Catherine Mountain), Schonficht, Drmouly, and between Plana and Falknov (Falkenau). Search for radioactive deposits was also conducted in the area of Pilsen, on the Czecho-Moravian Plateau, in Western Silesia, and in the Erzgebirge (Mountains).
- j. The establishment is equipped with large laboratories in which samples received from the receiving storehouse of the central processing plant are being analyzed. (Samples from individual localities and individual shipments are analyzed separately.)
- k. In addition to these laboratories, the Russians have their own laboratories but [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] the Russian engineers were greatly afraid of radioactive emanation and dust.

14. The Main Processing Plant

- a. The main processing plant for all the ore mined within the area of the Jachymov district is located at the Bratrstvi Mine. The ore is first brought to the receiving storehouse where samples of individual shipments are taken and marked according to the exact location of their origin. The samples are sent to the laboratory. The ore is then strewn on wide running rubber belts from which workers (women) pick pieces of useless rock by hand; only then is the ore crushed, mixed with water and spread on shaking tables. After this process the ore is dried and put in cans which are then hermetically sealed. The cans are made of iron tin and have a volume of approximately 30 cubic decimeters. They are constructed the same way as those for the transportation of carbide but are a little smaller. Filled cans are marked and stored in the shipping warehouse from where they are dispatched, reportedly to Russia either by rail or by large trucks (Tatra-III, 10 tons).
- b. Up to June 1947, one special train a month was sent from Jachymov in the direction of Prague. [redacted]
[redacted] Since June 1947, because of the increase of out-put of the mines, one train a month has proved insufficient, and ore has been transported also in trucks (Tatra-III) routed through Chemnitz, Germany. These trucks are driven exclusively by Russian drivers.
- c. The main processing plant and the preliminary processing rooms (located at the individual mines) were under the supervision of Ing. Kolycev (Russian), whose deputy was Ing. Brandl (Czech). The plant has about 50 employees (women workers, German PWs and Russian foremen). The control, reception, and expediting of ore is completely in Russian hands. (The control of preliminary processing rooms located at individual mines is in the hands of the Russians or 100% reliable Czech Communists.)

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15. Central Workshop

a. This establishment comprises the following workshops:

- 1) A machine shop which is equipped with the latest types of machines of German and Czechoslovak origin.
- 2) An electrotechnical shop which, too, is well equipped. This shop is building transformer stations and setting up switchboards as well as power lines for all the mines. (Primary power lines are built in collaboration with the Western Bohemia Electric Power Plants which also install such machinery as electric pumps, mining machines, and compressors.)
- 3) A vulcanization room which is equipped (inter alia) for vulcanization of rubber belt conveyors.
- 4) There is also a well equipped carpentry shop, locksmith's shop, tinsmith's shop, paint shop and a radio shop.

The central workshops have their own well supplied store rooms of spare machine parts, tools, and materials. Up to date the workshops have been temporarily located in the former tobacco factory. According to the plan for expansion of the Jachymov Mines, new buildings are being built for the central workshops, warehouses, and garages (freight) in Horni Brand (now Horni Zdar) in the vicinity of the confiscated factory for electrical instruments.

16. Garages

The garages, too, are temporarily located in the former tobacco factory but will be moved to a permanent location in Horni Brand after the necessary buildings there have been completed. The garage manager is a Russian (although there have been frequent changes in holders of the job). Technical supervision is in the hands of Ing. Valenta (Czech), the manager of the central workshops. The motor pool (freight) comprises about 70 trucks and tractors of all sizes; of this number about 30 are constantly undergoing repairs. The Mines own over 40 personal cars (mostly new Skodas; immediately preceding Source's departure, 22 of these were delivered by the Skoda Works).

17. Central Warehouses

- a. Up to the present this establishment has not been well organized. It was, more or less, a mediator between the individual components of the Jachymov Mines and the Procurement Section in the purchase of various goods and materials (with the exception of oils, fuels, and explosives). After the completion and adaptation of buildings in Horni Brand, the central warehouses will be moved to that locality and reorganized.
- b. The Russians have their own independent warehouse in which there are stored mostly goods, machinery, and material brought from Germany, such as copper wire, electric rotors of various sizes and types, rubber conveyors, drilling machines of the type "Croelius", etc. The Social Section, too, has its own warehouse containing clothing, underwear, blankets, shoes, etc. for the German PWs and radio sets for mess halls and offices.
- c. At Stalin Square No. 10 (about the seventh building below the Town Hall), there is a large store of food and alcoholic beverages where special rations are issued to employees of the Jachymov Mines. The store is under the management of Mr. Masek but is controlled by Miss Uhrova of the Social Section.

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18. Security Measures

- a. The entrances to all establishments of the Jachymov Mines are guarded by members of the Workers' Militia. Entry is permitted only to holders of special passes called "zavodni legitimace". The passes are printed on hard paper of light red color and are folded in half. On the top of the first page the name of the establishment is printed; in the middle of the page appear the words "Zavodni legitimace", and under them the number of the pass. On the second page there is a photograph of the owner with his signature under it. On the third page there appears the holder's name, date of birth, and occupation; at the bottom appears the designation of the section or establishment to which the pass holder has been assigned. Every pass is signed by the commander of the Militia and by the Director General of the Jachymov Mines, National Establishment. The fourth page is blank.
- b. Lieutenant Koryma commands the Workers' Militia, which consists of about 50 members. Their uniform is dark grey with gold buttons. They wear a flat cap with a shiny or cloth covered black visor and a gold braid. They are armed with "Maulicher" rifles or Russian automatic rifles.
- c. As the pay of the Militia members is very low in comparison with other employees' wages and salaries (about 2,500 crowns a month) there is a considerable fluctuation of personnel within its ranks. The nucleus of the Workers' Militia in Jachymov consisted of former members of the Czechoslovak Eastern Army who were detailed to relieve the Russian guard unit (in 1946). The relief developed into a difficult operation which lasted almost 2 months; finally, the Russian soldiers had to be gotten out of the individual establishments by force of arms. The Russian guard unit was then transferred to Hungary.
- d. The present commander of the Militia is the same man who brought the Czechoslovak guard unit to Jachymov in 1946. At that time, the unit consisted of Ruthenians (from Sub-Carpathian Russia) and Slovaks (and some Czechs from Volyn). Up to the present, replacements have been recruited from among various illiterates coming from Slovakia.
- e. The Militia is subordinate to the Security Section headed by a Czechoslovak Army Major [redacted] whose assistant is Kocian (also a Czechoslovak Army officer). In more important matters, however, his deputy is Dr. Skalicky-Steiner, Chief of Personnel Section, Staff Captain and former Military Procurator of the Eastern Czechoslovak Army. During the February putsch, Dr. Skalicky was appointed chairman of the District Action Committee and later elected Representative in the National Assembly for the Karlovy Vary electoral district. [redacted]

f. [redacted]

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- g. In addition to the Army Major and Dr. Skalicky, there is another important security officer [redacted] This man is not stationed in Jachymov, but in Prague, and arrives when important matters come up. [redacted]

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- h. [redacted] the above three men decide with finality about the fate of the Jachymov Mines employees.

- i. In addition to these security measures and personnel, the Russians have their own security officers who are called instructors. These "instructors", of whom there are about 10, ride on motorcycles and gather information about the German PWs, SNB guard units, Workers' Militia units, and work on the surface, and from time to time check upon the work in the mines. They take part in every investigation or interrogation of whatever nature. [redacted] they are executive organs of the MVD. Most of them wear dark blue civilian suits, black (rubber) raincoats, and in wintertime black military sheepskin caps. [redacted]

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19. The German Prisoners of War

- a. Up to the end of August 1947 there were about 2,000 German PWs working at the mines; in August 1947 an additional 1,500 prisoners of war arrived from Russia. All the new arrivals were subject to medical examination, and it was ascertained that 50% of them suffered from active tuberculosis. The majority of them had skin diseases. They were in a pitiful state of mind and must have been badly mistreated; they were frightened and timid till they became acquainted with the new conditions.
- b. All skilled workers in the Jachymov Mines during the war were German. In 1946 and 1947, the skilled artisans were deported and replaced by prisoners of war. Today the Jachymov Mines are fully dependent upon the PWs as far as skilled work (trades) is concerned because there are no Czech replacements available. Only about 10% of artisans are Czechs.
- c. The prisoners are clothed fairly well but they are very poorly fed. In the fall of 1947, the quantity of food given to PWs was made dependent upon their output and divided in 3 classes. In order to receive the first class ration (which was the normal PW ration), the prisoner's foreman had to certify that his output was 110% normal. An output below 110% (down to 90%) entitled the PW to the second class ration. Prisoners with an output lower than 90% of the normal were given the third class ration which was miserable. Only the favored and indispensable PWs were getting class 1 rations. A foreman's dislike of a person was sufficient to keep on class 3 ration for an indefinite period. The cigarette ration was similarly divided into classes. for a normal performance (one shift) on the surface 3 cigarettes, in a mine 5 cigarettes; for a better performance on the surface 5 and in a mine 8 cigarettes. The PWs are billeted in barracks.

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20. The Status of Employees

- a. The employees of the Jachymov Mines are billeted mainly in houses of deported Germans; these houses are being repaired at the expense of the Mines, 30,000 crowns being allotted for one housing unit. Three Jachymov construction firms were employed in repairing the houses and in adaptation of the former tobacco factory. (The remodeling costs exceeded the original budget by 16,000,000 Kcs. In the main building 25 apartments were made, of which 10 are occupied by the Russians.)
- b. The employees of the Jachymov Mines, in addition to their normal rations, receive the following special monthly rations: 1 kg pork, $\frac{1}{2}$ kg fat, 8 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ kg margarine, 2 kg wheat flour, $\frac{1}{8}$ kg coffee, 1 kg sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ kg chocolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ kg cheese. Occasionally, they receive fish, wine, liquor, and fruit.
- c. The following is an approximate list of monthly wages and salaries of the Jachymov Mines employees:

Laborers (women)	1,800 - 2,500 Kcs		
Laborers (men)	2,000 - 3,000 "		
Workers' Militia	2,500 - 2,800 "		
Artisans	2,500 - 4,000 "	Plus overtime	
Miners	4,000 - 7,000 "	Plus premiums	
Miner's Helpers	2,500 - 4,000 "	for ore mines	
Janitors	2,000 - 5,000 "		
Office Workers (lower)	3,000 - 5,000 "	Plus efficiency premiums	
Office Workers (higher)	4,000 - 5,000 "	" " "	
Univ. Graduates and Managers	8,000 - 20,000 "	" " "	

The substantial part of miners' income is derived from the premiums for the ore mined which (in cases of miners working steadily) amount to 8,000 - 9,000 Kcs per month. It is not unusual for a miner to receive a monthly pay of from 24,000 to 28,000 Kcs. Workers and officers employed in places with a high degree of moisture receive rubber shoes, impregnated clothing, and impregnated overcoats. All employees receive a ration of wood (fuel) gratis and can buy coal at cost price.

21. Expansion of the Mines

- a. In 1946, with the departure of the then Director Ing. Pacak and the appointment of Ings. Hegner and Cmelak, a radical change in the activity of the Mines took place: Increase of output was stressed; the first Russians (in civilian clothes) appeared in Jachymov; the Experimental and Research Enterprises Administration was created and Ing. Zalud appointed its chief. Soon the research establishment was filled with Russian engineers, geologists, and geophysicists who started the search for radioactive deposits all over the area.
- b. The recruiting of personnel started after the pay scale had been revised upwards and the premiums for the ore mined raised. Up to that date, the Mines employed about 2,000 people. When higher wages were offered, Jachymov, Durnberg, Mariasorg and other towns and villages were soon full of newcomers seeking employment and high wages. The villages of Sejfy (Seifen) and Potucky (Breitenbach) were filled up after the local mines had been reopened. The former poorhouse in

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Ostrov was turned into bachelors' quarters. A bus line between Jachymov, Sejfy, and Potucky was established (for the use of the Jachymov Mines employees). The 1948 program includes, among other things, the building of central workshops, warehouses, and garages in Horni Brand (now Horni Zdar) and the building of family houses in Ostrov near the road leading to Jachymov.

- c. Only the offices of the Jachymov Mines Directorate, the Experimental and Research Enterprises Administration, the laboratories, the health research institute (whose Chief will be MUDr. Eugen Petracek), and garages for personal cars and employees' billets will remain in the former tobacco factory; the rest of the establishment will be moved to Horni Brand.

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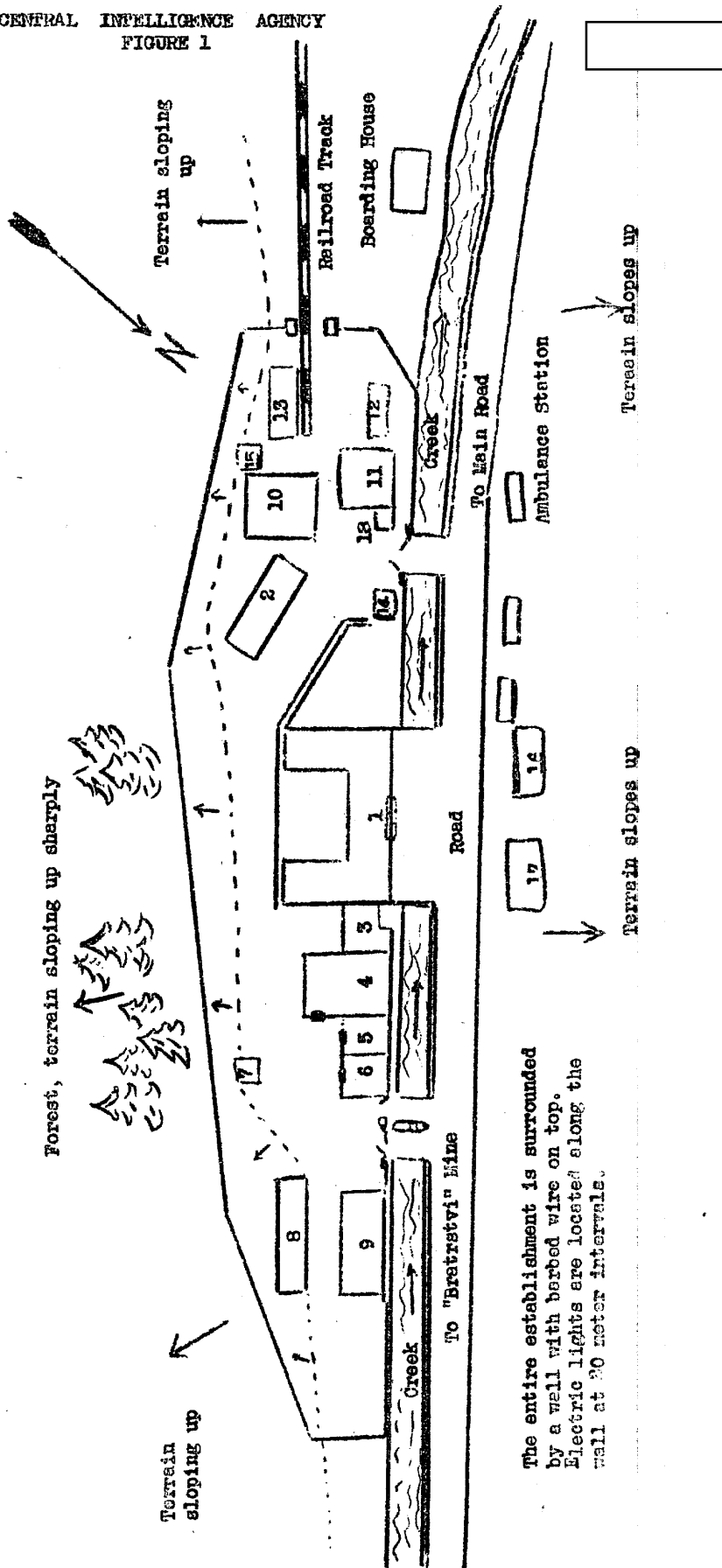
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
FIGURE 1

THE FORMER JACHINOV TOBACCO FACTORY

(No scale given)

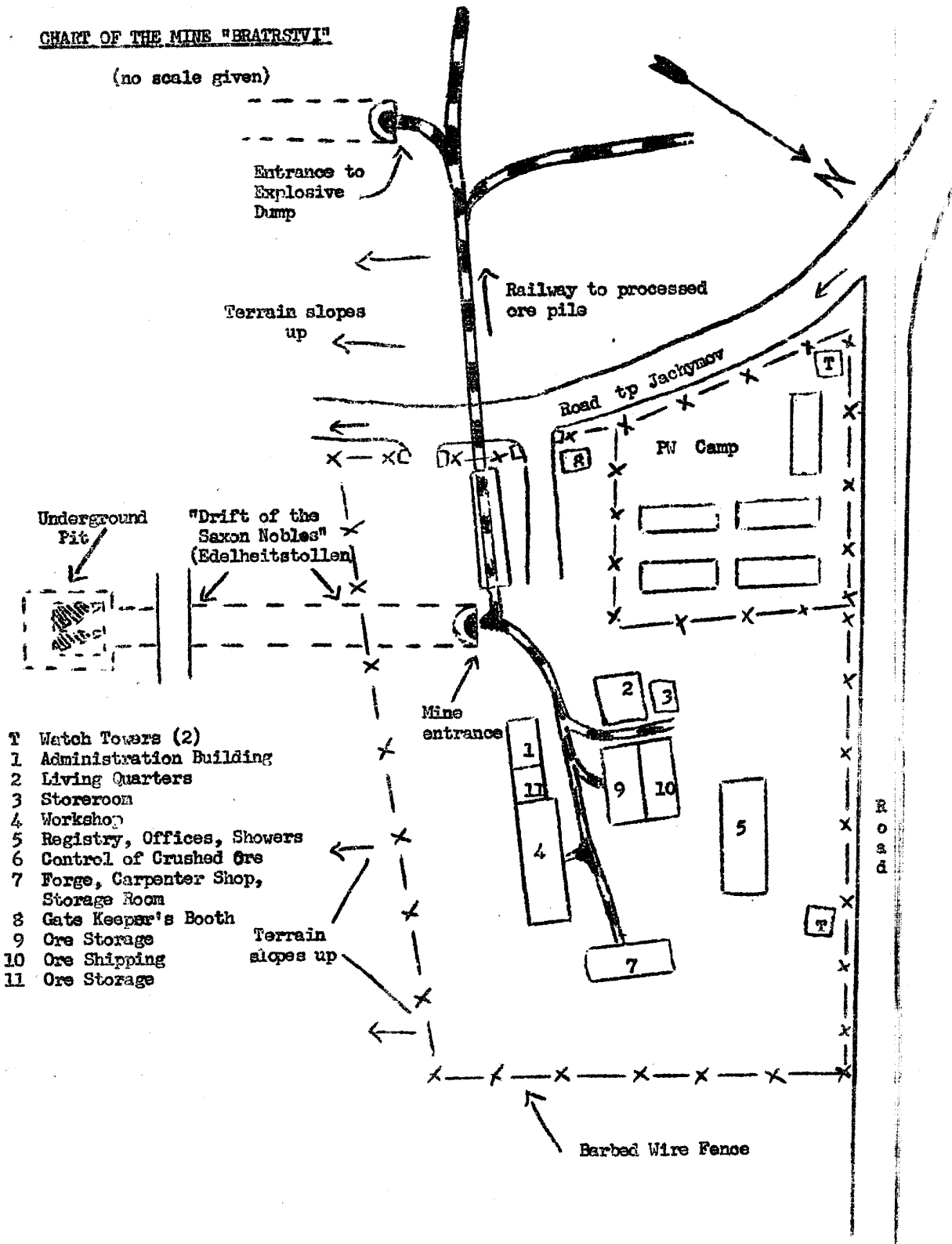
1. Administration Building
2. Mess Hall
3. Radio Shop
4. Machine Shop
5. Laboratories
6. Petrographic Sampling Lab.
7. Mill
8. Garages
9. Warehouse
10. Automobile Repair Shops
11. Storage
12. Boiler Room
13. Warehouse
14. Office of Garage Manager
15. Power Station (100 KW)
16. School for Russian Children, Russian Laboratories
17. Apartment House (Russian)
18. Gate Keeper's and Information Booth



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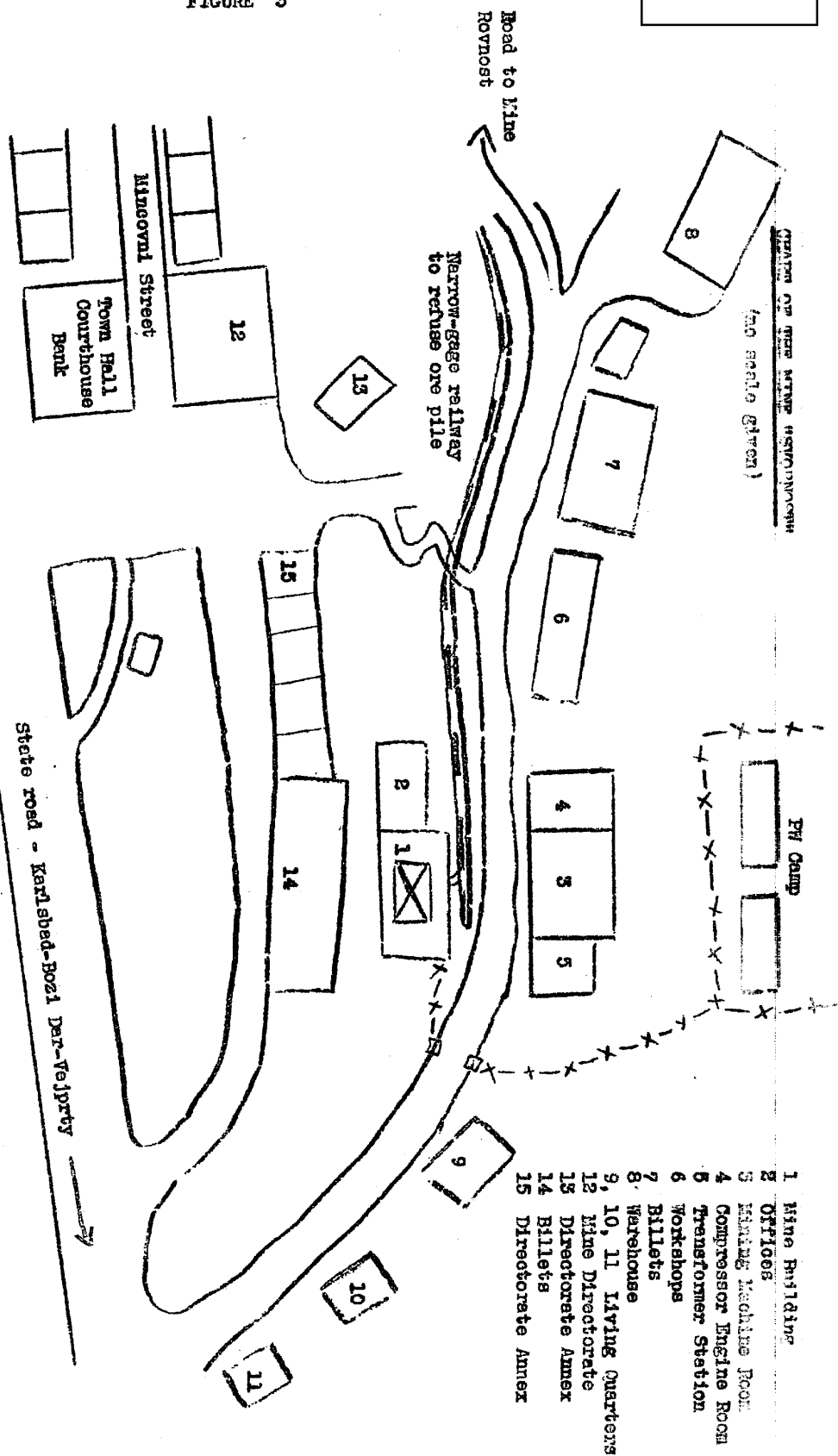
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
FIGURE 2CHART OF THE MINE "BRATRSTVI"

(no scale given)



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FIGURE 3



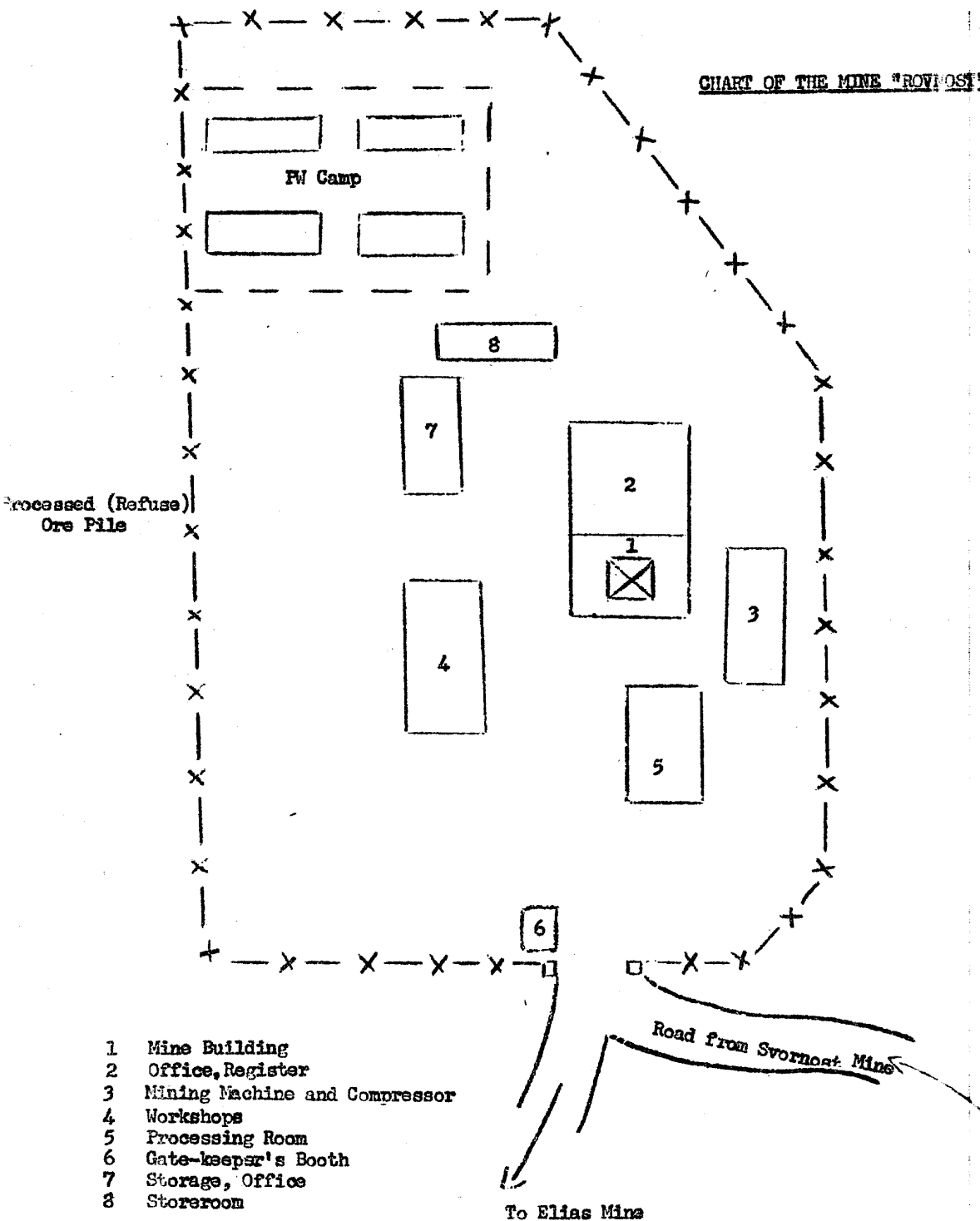
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FIGURE 4.

CHART OF THE MINE "ROVOST"



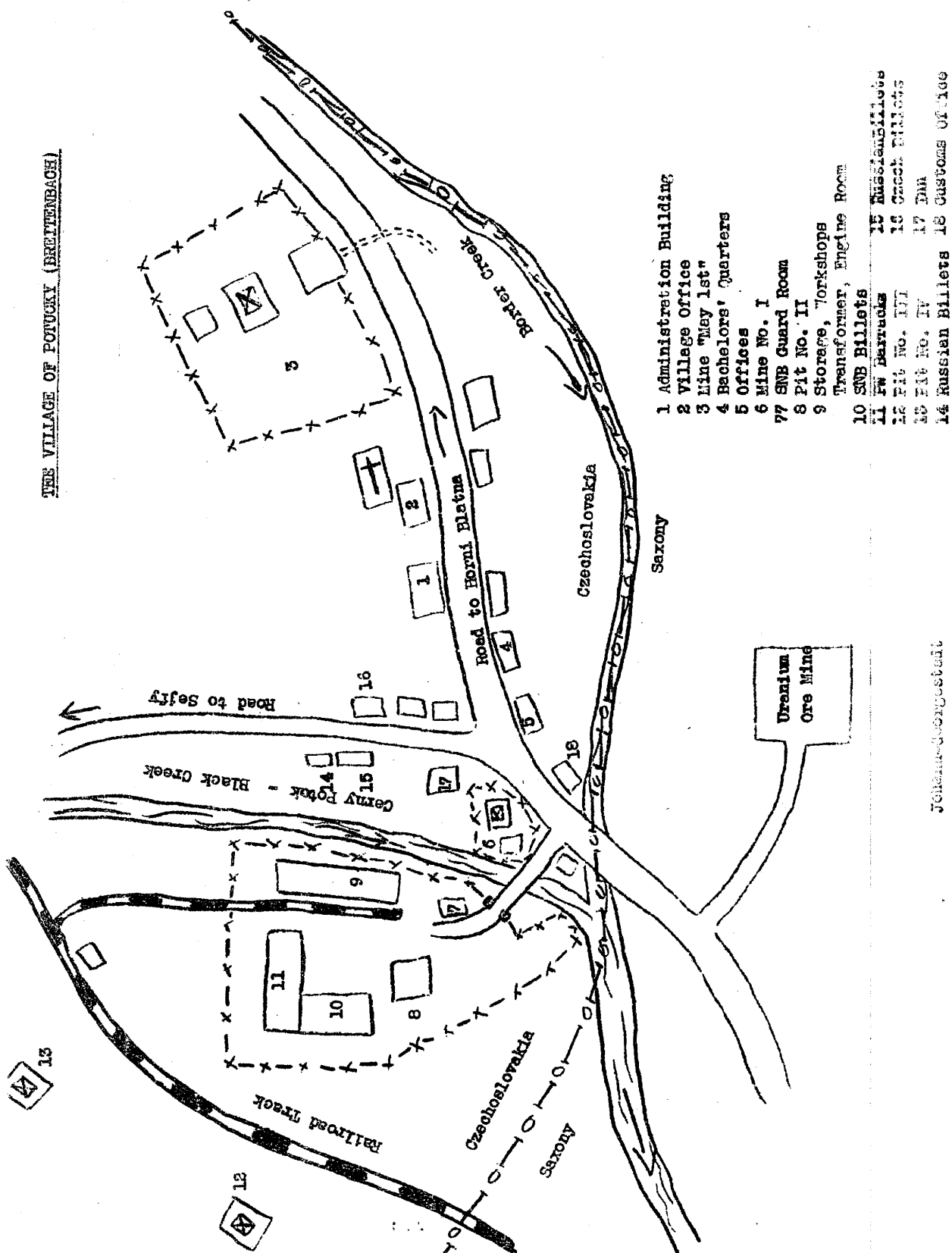
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FIGURE 5

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THE VILLAGE OF POTUCKY (BREITENBACH)



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